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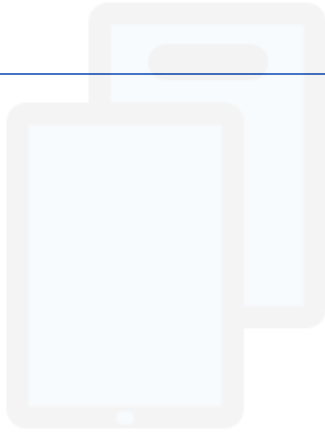
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GRADE 7

Module 7



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It's your choice

I've got earache

I've got a stomachache

I've got toothache

I've got a headache

I've got a sore throat

I've got a cough

I've got a fever

أعاني من وجع في الأذن

أعاني من آلام في المعدة

أعاني من ألم في الأسنان

أعاني من صداع

أعاني من التهاب في الحلق

أعاني من سعال

أعاني من حمى

7a

A Look at the picture. What's the matter with these people?



1. *Hassan has got the flu.*

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Answers:

2. Karim has got a cough.
3. Jameel has got earache.
4. Ammar has got a stomachache.
5. Maged has got a headache.
6. Sami has got a sore throat.
7. Ameen has got a fever.

| | | | |
|---------|-------|------------|---------------|
| warm | دافئ | exercise | يمارس الرياضة |
| light | خفيف | voice | صوت (الشخص) |
| final | نهائي | medication | دواء |
| mystery | لغز | | |

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

1. I didn't realise it was Reema on the phone Her sounded strange.
2. Today is the of the football competition at my school.
3. A: I've got a sore throat, Mum.
B: I'll make you some tea. You shouldn't drink anything too hot.
4. I closed the door of the cage. It's a(n) how the bird escaped from it.
5. We never eat pizza for dinner. We usually choose something like a salad.
6. I'm going to the chemist's to buy for the flu.
7. Ali and his friends go to They go cycling and do athletics every day.

- Answers:**
- | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. voice | 2. final | 3. Warm | |
| 4. mystery | 5. light | 6. Medication | 7. Exercise |

| ...ful | | ...less | |
|---------|--------|----------|--------------|
| useful | مفيد | useless | عديم الفائدة |
| helpful | متعاون | helpless | عاجز |
| harmful | ضار | harmless | غير ضار |

Use the suffixes (**ful** or **less**)

- The Internet is very when you need information for a school project. (**use**)
- Don't be afraid of this snake. It's (**harm**)
- Pollution is very to the environment. (**harm**)
- My mobile phone is It doesn't work anymore. (**use**)
- I went to the doctor, and he was very He told me exactly what to do. (**help**)

Answer:

- useful
- Harmless
- harmful
- useless
- Helpful

Use the suffixes (**ful** or **less**)

1. Mona was very She gave us a lot of information about the event. (**HELP**).
2. Why don't you recycle this computer? It doesn't work (**USE**).
3. My uncle Ali is a volunteer at the local centre for People (**HOME**).
4. When babies are born, they are..... They need their parents (**HELP**).
5. Air pollution is..... to humans and animals (**HARM**).
6. Don't be scared of this spider. It's (**HARM**).

Answers:

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. helpful | 2. useless | 3. homeless |
| 4. helpless | 5. harmful | 6. harmless |

| | | | |
|---------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| shelter | مأوى | People in need | المحتاجون |
| charity | مؤسسة خيرية | raise money | يجمع أموال |
| blind | أعمى | throw away | يرمي بعيداً |
| sign up | يقوم بالتسجيل | collect | يجمع |

Circle the correct options.

- We got our new pet rabbit from an animal **shelter** / **community**. It's so cute.
- Are you taking part in the **charity** / **organization** race this Saturday? It's for a good cause.
- My grandfather can't see very well. He's almost **blind** / **useful**.
- Tom is going to **sign up** / **help out** at the gym because he wants to exercise more.
- I became a volunteer because I wanted to help people **in need** / **helpless**.
- The children wanted to **raise** / **matter** money for the animal rescue center.
- Mum, why did you **clean out** / **throw away** my old comic books?
- Emily helped her brother **collect** / **share** all his old toys and give them to a charity.

Answers:

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. shelter | 2. charity | 3. Blind | 4. sign up |
| 5. need | 6. Raise | 7. throw away | 8. collect |

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------|-------|
| potatoes | بطاطا | rice | أرز |
| chips | رقائق (شيبس) | carrots | جزر |
| strawberries | فراولة | tomatoes | طماطم |

Complete the sentences from the box:

1. machboos: meat with and vegetables
2. yoghurt with and chocolate
3. club sandwich: chicken, cheese, lettuce, tomato, and ketchup
4. salmon with broccoli and
5. beef soup with, beans, peas and

Answers:

1. rice
2. Strawberries
3. Chips
4. tomatoes
5. carrots, potatoes

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| lettuce | الخس | club sandwich | شطيرة - ساندوتش |
| peas | بازيلاء | broccoli | بروكلي |
| vegetable oil | زيت نباتي | crackers | المقرمشات |
| beans | فاصوليا | salmon | سمك السلمون |
| nuts | المكسرات | rice | الأرز |

A Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.

The crossword puzzle grid is as follows:

```

  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
  2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
  3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
  4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
  5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
  6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
  7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
  8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
  9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
  10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
  
```

Answer:

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. lettuce | 2. Peas | 3. vegetable oil | 4. beans | 5. nuts |
| 6. club sandwich | 7. Broccoli | 8. crackers | 9. salmon | 10. Rice |

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------|------------|
| especially | خصوصاً | diet | نظام غذائي |
| rich in | غني بـ | products | منتجات |
| contain | يحتوي على | experts | خبراء |
| calories | سعرات حرارية | | |

Circle the correct options.

1. A: Do you like cheese?

B: I love it, **especially** / **actually** this French cheese.

2. Strawberries are **unhealthy** / **rich in** vitamins and they're delicious!

3. This cake doesn't **make sure** / **contain** any eggs or nuts.

4. How many **options** / **calories** do these crackers have?

5. You should include more fruit in your **diet** / **heart**.

6. I can't choose between these two cleaning **products** / **fats**.

7. Jim's parents are **minerals** / **experts** on diet and exercise.

Answer:

1. especially

2. rich

3. Contain

4. calories

5. diet

6. Products

7. Experts

| | | | |
|----------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| shorts | سراويل قصيرة | top | الجزء العلوى من الملابس (توب) |
| earrings | الأقراط | gloves | قفازات |
| boots | حذاء طويل | shirt | قميص |
| abaya | عباية | skirt | جيبية |
| leggings | سروال ضيق | tracksuit | بدلة رياضية/لبس واسع للتدريب |
| sandals | صنادل | jumper | سترة من الصوف |
| trousers | بنطلون/سراويل | thobe | الثوب |

Match the pictures with the clothes.

7d

1. Vocabulary

A Match the pictures with the clothes/accessories. Then listen and check your answers.

NOTE
a pair of + sandals, boots, trousers, shorts, leggings, gloves, earrings, etc.

B Listen and repeat.

Prices/Money
 £6.75 = six pounds and seventy-five pence
 €49.99 = forty-nine euros and ninety-nine cents
 \$183.50 = one hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty cents
 QAR 235.50 = two hundred and thirty-five riyals and fifty dirhams
Remember, you can also say:
 £6.75 = six pounds, seventy-five **OR** six, seventy-five

C Who says the following, a customer or a shop assistant? Write C for Customer.

3. Grammar

shorts
earrings
boots
abaya
leggings
sandals
trousers
top
gloves
shirt
skirt
tracksuit
jumper
thobe

Answer:

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. gloves | 2. shorts | 3. leggings | 4. earrings | 5. sandals |
| 6. trousers | 7. shirt | 8. top | 9. abaya | 10. thobe |
| 11. skirt | 12. tracksuit | 13. Jumper | 14. boots | |

Write the item name:



100

Answer:

1. shirt

2. Earrings

3. Top

4. abaya

5. jumper

6. leggings

7. thobe

8. tracksuit

9. Boots

10. trousers

| | | | |
|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| save | يوفر | fight | يقاتل |
| advice | النصيحة | upset | مززعج |
| let | يترك/يدع | | |

Circle the correct options.

1. Hasnaa wants to **drop** / **save up** some money to buy her mum a present.
2. Could you give me some good **advice** / **teammate**? I really don't know what to do.
3. You shouldn't **let** / **fight** with your best friend. Why don't you talk about what happened?
4. We'll find a way to solve your problem. Don't be so **upset** / **lonely**.
5. John's parents didn't **explain** / **let** him go on the trip and now he feels down.

Answers:

1. save 2. advice 3. fight 4. Upset 5. Let

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| till | حتى - لحين | change | فكة - باقى المبلغ |
| useful | مفيد | helpless | عاجز - مغلوب على أمره |
| customers | عملاء - زبائن | fitting room | غرفة القياس |
| assistant | مساعد (فى محل) | | |

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

- I was waiting I pay for the shoes when I realised they were the wrong size.
- The GPS app on my mobile phone is very
- On Saturday morning, all the shops in the shopping centre are full of
- The shop helped Lucy find the perfect earrings for her mother.
- Your is £3.50 and here's your receipt. Thank you for shopping here!
- The little kitten was stuck in the tree and couldn't get down. It was
- A: Do you think these trousers are the right size for me?
B: Why don't you go to the room and try them on?

Answer:

- till
- useful
- Customers
- assistant
- change
- Helpless
- Fitting

Prepositions حروف الجر

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Pay in cash | الدفع نقداً | Rich in | غني ب |
| Pay by | الدفع عن طريق | High in | تحتوى على نسبة عالية |
| Try on | يقيس (ملابس مثلاً) | Clean out | يُنظف |
| Calm down | يهدأ | Give a way | يتبرع |
| Feel down | محبط | Cheer up | مرحى - ابتهج |
| Found out | لاحظ - اكتشف | Get over | يتخطى - يتغلب على |

Complete with the correct preposition.

1. A: It's QAR 30. Would you like to **pay** cash?

B: Hmm... I haven't got enough money on me. Can I **pay** credit card?

2. You should **try** those blue sandals They look great and they aren't very expensive!

3. Joanne is really upset. She has to **calm** and tell us what happened.

4. Why does Khaled **feel** today? Have you **found** ?

5. A: Did you know that dark chocolate is **rich** vitamins?

B: Really? I thought all chocolate was **high** fat and calories.

6. I'm going to **clean** the garage later. Is there anything you don't want me to **give** to charity?

7. A: My best friend is angry with me.

B: **Cheer**! Talk to her and everything will be fine. She'll **get** it.

Answer: 1. in, by 2. on 3. down 4. down, out

5. in, in 6. out, away 7. up, over

Grammar

(Should)

تستخدم **should** في تقديم النصيحة أو طلبها أو لمعرفة ماذا ينبغي أن نفعل بطريقة لطيفة بمعنى ينبغي أن
والنفي منها هو (shouldn't) ،

متى نستخدم الفعل **should** ؟

1. لطلب وإعطاء النصيحة : تحميل هذا الملف من

What **should** I do?

ماذا **يجب** أن أفعل؟

You **shouldn't** go out tonight

لا يجب أن تخرج الليلة.

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2. للتعبير عن الرأي:

I **think** you **should** eat more vegetables.

أعتقد أنه **يجب** عليك تناول المزيد من الخضروات.

3. لتقديم إقتراح:

We **should** spend more time studying.

يجب أن نقضي المزيد من الوقت في الدراسة.

write sentences. Use **should** or **shouldn't**.

1. I've got toothache. (go / dentist)

.....

2. Ahmed's got a cough. (drink / cold water)

.....

3. Reema's got a high fever. (call / doctor)

.....

4. I can't get up in the mornings. (Watch TV / till late)

.....

5. I feel so tired. (sleep / more)

.....

Answer:

1. You **should** go to the dentist.

2. He **shouldn't** drink cold water.

3. She **should** call the doctor.

4. You **shouldn't** watch TV till late.

5. You **should** sleep more.

Complete with **should** or **shouldn't** and the verbs in the box.

be - drink – go - listen - lie - down - eat

1. A: Ted has got earache and he doesn't know what to do.

B: He to the doctor.

2. Lanya, you look tired and you're pale. I think you for a while.

3. Fast food isn't good for you. You it very often.

4. You afraid to talk to your classmates. That's how you will make friends at your new school.

5. Gary has a cough and a sore throat. He cold water.

6. Your parents know a lot of things and they care about you, so you to their advice.

Answer:

1. should go

2. should lie down

3. shouldn't eat

4. shouldn't be

5. shouldn't drink

6. should listen

Should and shouldn't

She has flu. She stay at home.

He has backache. He carry heavy things.

She has a headache. She take painkiller.

Steve has stomachache. He drink lemon and mint tea.

You have runny nose. You blow your nose.

Daisy has dirty hands. She wash her hands.

My brother has toothache. He eat candies.

Jennifer has a broken arm. She play volleyball.

He feels tired. He have a rest.

Caroline has a sore throat. She go to a doctor.

She has measles. She go to school.

He has a cough. He drink cold drinks.

She has toothache. She go to a dentist.

Matt is fat. He eat junk food.

too/enough

1. نستخدم (too) قبل الصفات .

too لها معنى سلبي نوعا ما وهي تعني أكثر من.

مثال:

These shoes are **too big**. I need a smaller size. هذه الأحذية كبيرة جدا. أحتاج إلى حجم أصغر

تم تحميل هذا الملف من

موقع المناهج القطرية

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2. نستخدم (enough)

1. بعد الصفات

2. قبل الأسماء

(enough) لها معنى إيجابي فهي تعني (كفاية , كاف , بما فيه الكفاية)

مثال:

The weather isn't **warm enough** for a picnic.

الطقس ليس دافئ بما فيه الكفاية. لا يمكننا الذهاب للسباحة. (بعد الصفة)

We have **enough food** for tonight. لدينا ما يكفي من الطعام لهذه الليلة (قبل الإسم)

Complete the sentences with (**too** or **enough**) and the adjectives in brackets.

1. I don't want to go to the beach. It's (cloudy).
2. These trainers aren't (big)for me. I won't buy them.
3. Thomas can't go on that ride because he's only 1.50 m tall. He isn't (tall).
4. I'm not going bowling with my friends tonight. I'm (tired).
5. We can't get on that bus. It's..... (crowded).
6. Khalid was (fast) to win the race.

Answer:

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. too cloudy | 2. big enough | 3. tall enough |
| 4. too tired | 5. too crowded | 6. fast enough |

Write sentences using **too** or **enough** and the adjectives in brackets.

1. She can't go on the roller coaster. (**tall**)

.....

2. Let's go inside. (**hot**)

.....

3. We can share the room. (**big**)

.....

4. I can't buy this car. (**expensive**)

.....

Answer:

1. She isn't **tall enough**.

2. It's **too hot**.

3. It's **big enough**.

4. It's **too expensive**.

D Complete the sentences. Use **too or **enough** and the words in the box.**

comfortable small toys warm difficult money

1. These shoes are

.....
for me. I'll give them to
my little sister.



4. We didn't sleep well
because the beds weren't

.....



2. Are there

.....
to send to the children's
hospital?



5. Michael didn't have

.....
to give to charity, so he
gave some of his old books
instead.

3. This tea isn't for
Grandma. She won't drink it.



6. If that activity is
for you, ask Terry to help you.



Answer:

1. too small
2. enough toys
3. warm enough
4. comfortable enough
5. enough money
6. too difficult

Write sentences with **too** or **enough** and the adjectives given.

1. These leggings must be for children. They're very short.

..... (Short)

..... (Long)

2. The baby doesn't want to drink the milk because it's cold.

..... (Cold)

..... (Warm)

3. The tablet costs £400. I've only saved £200.

..... (Expensive)

..... (Cheap)

4. You need to be 18 to drive a car. Phil is only 16.

..... (Young)

..... (Old)

Answer:

1. They're **too short**.

They aren't **long enough**.

2. It's **too cold**.

It isn't **warm enough**.

3. It's **too expensive**.

It isn't **cheap enough**.

4. He is **too young**.

He isn't **old enough**.

how much...? / how many...?

نستخدم (How much) مع الأسماء التي لا تُعد للسؤال عن كمية شيء ما.

مثال:

How much water is in the bottle?

كم مقدار الماء الذي في الزجاج؟

نستخدم (How many) مع الأسماء التي تُعد للسؤال عن عدد شيء ما.

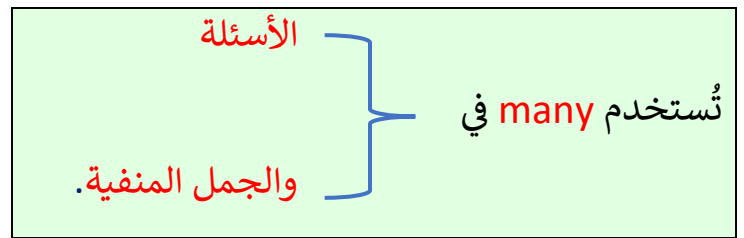
مثال:

How many students are there in the classroom?

كم عدد الطلاب الموجودين في الفصل؟

many / much / a lot of / lots of / a little / a few

1 . معنى (many) = كثير (للأسماء المعدودة)



How many books have you read this year?

كم عدد الكتب التي قرأتها هذا العام؟ (سؤال)

There aren't many books in the bookcase.

ليس هناك الكثير من الكتب في المكتبة. (نفي)

2 . معنى (much) = كثير (للأسماء غير المعدودة)

تستخدم much في
الأسئلة
والجمل المنفية.

How much milk do we have?

كم لدينا من الحليب؟ (سؤال)

We don't have much money.

ليس لدينا الكثير من المال. (نفي)

3 . تُستخدم (lots of, a lot of) مع المعدود وغير المعدود.

(a lot of و lots of) نستخدمهما في الجمل المثبتة.

There is a lot of coffee in my cup.

هناك الكثير من القهوة في فنجاني.

There is lots of coffee in my cup.

هناك الكثير من القهوة في فنجاني.

كلمة قهوة (اسم غير معدود) يمكنك أن تستخدم معها a lot of أو lots of

There are lots of apples in the fridge.

هناك الكثير من التفاح في الثلاجة.

There are a lot of apples in the fridge.

هناك الكثير من التفاح في الثلاجة.

كلمة تفاح (اسم معدود) يمكنك أن تستخدم معها a lot of أو lots of

a few / few/ a little / little

1. (a few) تعني القليل وهي تستخدم للأسماء **المعدودة**. في الجمل العادية المثبتة

(وتعني القليل ولكنه كافٍ) ولكن (few) بدون (a) تعني قليل ولكن غير كافٍ

مثال:

There are **a few** magazines on the table.

هناك (القليل) من المجلات على الطاولة.

2. (a little) تعني القليل وهي تستخدم للأسماء **غير المعدودة**. في الجمل العادية المثبتة

(وتعني القليل ولكنه كافٍ) ولكن (little) بدون (a) تعني قليل ولكن غير كافٍ

مثال:

There is **a little** cheese on the table.

هناك القليل من الجبنة على الطاولة.

Choose a, b, c or d.

1. You shouldn't eat fast food. Try to eat more fruit.

- a. many b. much c. a few d. a little

2. We didn't have any sugar, so I put honey on my yoghurt. It was delicious.

- a. a few b. a lot c. a little d. many

3. I don't want bread. I don't like it.

- a. many b. a little c. much d. a few

4. There are a people in the restaurant. It's crowded.

- a. few b. lots of c. lot of d. much

5. Would you like nuts? They're a great snack.

- a. much b. many c. a little d. a few

6. In the summer you should drink water.

- a. a few b. a lot c. lots of d. many

7. How sugar do you want in your coffee?

- a. much b. a few c. a little d. many

answers:

1. b 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. d 6. c 7. a

Circle the correct options.

1. **How much** / **How many** sugar do you want in your tea?
2. We haven't got **many** / **much** time. We have to finish now.
3. I can't go out because I've got **a lot of** / **lots** homework.
4. If you look on the Internet, you will find **many** / **lots of** information about vitamins.
5. **Many** / **Much** people think coffee is bad for you.
6. I'm painting my bedroom and I need **a few** / **a little** help. What do you say?

Answer:

- | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. How much | 2. much | 3. a lot of |
| 4. lots of | 5. Many | 6. a little |

Circle the correct options.

1. A: How **much** / **many** tea do you drink?

B: I don't drink **much** / **many** tea. About two cups a week.

2. There are **a few** / **little** eggs on the table. They are enough for the pie.

3. There is **a little** / **few** milk in the bottle.

4. Karen buys **a lots of** / **lot of** shoes every year.

5. A: We haven't got **many** / **much** time to go shopping today. How about going tomorrow?

B: I've got **a few** / **little** things to do at home tomorrow. Let's go on Saturday.

Answer:

1. much, much

2. few

3. little

4. lot of

5. much, few

One/ones

one ⇒ تعود على الاسم المفرد

ones ⇒ تعود على الاسم الجمع

كلاهما يُستخدمان للأسماء المعدودة

1) نستخدم (**one**) عندما لا نريد أن نعيد ذكر الاسم المعدود **المفرد**.

مثال:

Which coat is yours? The black **one**.

لاحظ في المثال السابق

- أن كلمة معطف هي مفرد وهي من الأسماء التي يمكن عدّها (اسم معدود)

- الإجابة على السؤال لم تذكر كلمة (معطف) فقط اكتفى بكلمة **one**

2) نستخدم **ones** عندما لا نريد أن نعيد ذكر الاسم المعدود **الجمع**.

مثال:

Which shoes do you like? The brown **ones**.

ما هي الأحذية التي تحبها؟ البنية منها.

- أن كلمة **shoes** هي جمع وهي من الأسماء التي يمكن عدّها يعني (اسم معدود).

- ولذلك الإجابة على السؤال لم تذكر كلمة (**shoes**) فقط اكتفى بـ **ones**.

complete the sentences.(one – ones)

- 1) This **bag** is very old. I need a new
- 2) Small **pineapples** are sweeter than big
- 3) The new **smartphones** are much faster than the old
- 4) Which is your **car**, the black or the white
- 5) She needs new **shoes**, the old are too small.
- 6) If you buy **two bottles** of water, you get a thirdfree.
- 7) These **dresses** are expensive. Are there any cheap ?
- 8) Jack has three **pens** – a red..... and two green
- 9) I would like to have **a cupcake** – the red looks great.
- 10) I would like to have some **cupcakes** – the green look great.

Answers:

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. one | 2. ones | 3. ones. | 4. one |
| 5. ones | 6. one | 7. ones | 8. ones |
| 9. one | 10. ones | | |

Possessive Adjectives صفات المُلكية

صفات المُلكية تُظهر من يملك شيئاً.

تأتي صفات الملكية قبل الإسم.

الأمثلة:

Her hat is green.

قبعاتها خضراء

تم تحميل هذا الملف من
موقع المناهج القطرية

alManahj.com/qa

Possessive Pronouns ضمائر المُلكية

ضمائر المُلكية تُظهر المالك.

ضمائر المُلكية تحل محل الإسم

الأمثلة:

It's not Tom's football. It's my football. It's not his. It's mine.

إنها ليست كرة قدم توم. إنها كرتي. إنها ليست ملكه. إنها ملكي.

| Possessive Adjectives | Possessive Pronouns |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| my | mine |
| your | yours |
| his | his |
| her | hers |
| its | - |
| our | ours |
| your | yours |
| their | theirs |

Complete with the correct **possessive adjective** or **possessive pronoun**.

1. A: Ammar, is thatskateboard?

B: No, it isn't It's Karim's..... parents bought it for him last week.

2. A: Is that Lisa's dress?

B: No, I don't think it's She can't stand orange.

3. Jim andwife, Laura, bought..... first house last month. The house is small, but they love it because it is

4. A: Are these..... gloves, children?

B: No, they aren't We didn't bring gloves.

5. Ginny, this tablet isn't It's tablet. You should always ask me before you use it.

Answers:

1. your, mine, His

2. Hers

3. his, their, theirs

4. your, ours

5. yours, my

Choose a or b.

1. The green shirt isn't It's Bill's.

- a. your b. yours

2. A: I really like those yellow shoes.

B: I like the red more.

- a. one b. ones

3. That's our new classmate. What's name?

- a. her b. hers

4. Jessica, I think you should buy this skirt. The in the other shop wasn't as nice.

- a. one b. ones

5. This is your phone, Salim. It isn't

- a. my b. mine

6. A: I really like your car.

B: That isn't We've got a blue car.

- a. ours b. our

answer:

1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. a

7 Round-up

1. Vocabulary

A Match.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. leading | <input type="radio"/> | a. ache |
| 2. shop | <input type="radio"/> | b. throat |
| 3. stomach | <input type="radio"/> | c. assistant |
| 4. credit | <input type="radio"/> | d. card |
| 5. junk | <input type="radio"/> | e. food |
| 6. sore | <input type="radio"/> | f. actor |

Score: / 6

B Complete with the words in the box.

useful feel down harmful charities
customers fight trouble pair

- Our class is raising money for local customers **fight** trouble **pair**
- Thank you for your advice. It was very **useful**
- Throwing rubbish in the streets is **harmful** to the environment.
- My brother and I hang out together a lot, but we sometimes **feel down** too.
- I didn't do my homework, and now I'm in **trouble**.
- Most of the **customers** of this shop are teenagers.
- I **feel down** because my friend isn't talking to me.
- I need a **pair** of **gloves** for my trip to Canada. **Score: / 8**

2. Grammar

C Use **should** or **shouldn't** and the prompts in brackets to complete the sentences.

- Karim's got earache. He **shouldn't** (stay / bed).
- Afaf has a test tomorrow. She **should** (go / bed / late).
- This shirt doesn't fit you. You **shouldn't** (try on / medium).
- Sahar has got a bad cough. She **should** (drink / cold water).
- Fred wants to buy a tablet. He **shouldn't** (save up / money). **Score: / 5**

D Circle the correct options.

- Can you put **a few / a little** lettuce in my sandwich?
- These earrings aren't **my / mine**. They may be Jenny's.
- There isn't **much / many** honey left.

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4. All of these paintings are nice, but the **ones / one** on the right is my favourite.

5. This organisation helps **lots of / a lot** people in need.

6. I don't like these sandals. I'd like to try on the **black ones / one** over there.

7. I often hang out with **a few / a little** of my teammates after football practice.

8. These are my gloves, not Nancy's. **Her / Hers** are over there, on the table.

9. There aren't **many / much** recycling bins in our neighbourhood.

10. **How many / How much** orange juice do you drink every day? **Score: / 10**

E Complete the sentences with **too** or **enough** and the adjectives in brackets.

- I can't buy this tracksuit. It's **too expensive** (expensive).
- We won't take the tram because it isn't **enough fast** (fast).
- She doesn't go to the shopping centre **often enough** at the weekend, because it's **too crowded** (crowded).
- These trousers don't fit me. They're **too small** (small).
- I don't want to go swimming. It isn't **enough warm** (warm). **Score: / 5**

3. Communication

F Match.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1. I'd like to try this on. | <input type="radio"/> | a. I think you should avoid it. |
| 2. I think I'll have some fast food. | <input type="radio"/> | b. It's £11. |
| 3. I think I've got a fever. | <input type="radio"/> | c. And here's your change and receipt. |
| 4. Here's €50. | <input type="radio"/> | d. I've got the flu. |
| 5. How much does it cost? | <input type="radio"/> | e. Make sure you drink lots of water. |
| 6. What's the matter? | <input type="radio"/> | f. The fitting room is over there. |
- Score: / 6
Total score: / 40

Now I can...

- talk about health problems
- form adjectives from nouns
- talk about my eating habits
- ask and answer about quantity
- understand and use a range of expressions/phrases related to shopping
- express possession
- ask for and give advice
- write an email talking about rules and obligations and giving advice

LEARNING STANDARDS

WB: R21, L11, L21

To be most effective, the exercises in the Round-up section should be completed and checked in class. Ss should calculate and write down their scores.

Round-up 7

1. Vocabulary

A

KEY

1. f 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. e 6. b

B

KEY

1. charities 5. trouble
2. useful 6. customers
3. harmful 7. feel down
4. fight 8. pair

2. Grammar

C

KEY

1. should stay in bed
2. shouldn't go to bed late
3. should try it on in a medium
4. shouldn't drink cold water
5. should save up money

D

KEY

1. a little 6. ones
2. mine 7. a few
3. much 8. Hers
4. one 9. many
5. lots of 10. How much

E

KEY

1. too expensive 4. too small
2. fast enough 5. warm enough
3. too crowded

3. Communication

F

KEY

1. f 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. b 6. d

Now I can

- Draw Ss' attention to the points and get them to read through them.
- Explain any unknown words.
- Get Ss to tick the points they feel confident about. For the points they are unsure of, they should refer back to the relevant sections in the module.